The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1793. [NUMB. 71 OF VOL. I.

Philadelphia, December 2d.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

This was the day appointed for the annual meeting of Congress. Accordingly at 12 o'clock at noon, the senate and the third house of representatives assembled in this city, at the city courthouse. This apartment has lately been enlarged, and rendered extremely commodious and elegant for the reception of the present augmented number of representatives of the continental union.

The Senate, who formed a quorum, chose a committee to acquaint the President that they were ready to receive any communication which he might please to make. Mr. Otis, their Secretary, likewise informed the house of representatives, that the Senate were prepared to proceed to business.

Sixty-six Members of the Representatives assembled. Fifty three only are, by the last regulation, necessary to form a quorum of the House. A proposal for an adjournment was over-ruled. On a motion by Mr. Boudinot, one of the Representatives for New Jersey, they proceeded, by ballot, to elect a Speaker. It is required by the constitution, that the Speaker shall be chosen by a majority of the whole number of Members who are present. Several gentlemen had each a considerable number of votes; and thus it was found necessary to collect the suffrages a second, and finally a third time. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, one of the Members from the state of Pennsylvania, was then declared duly elected. The oath of fidelity, agreeable to the constitution, was next administered to him by Mr. Sedgwick. The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk, and John Beckley was unanimously chosen; as likewise Joseph Wheaton, Sergeant at Arms; Gilford Dally, Door Keeper; and Thomas Claxton, Assistant Door Keeper, after which the oath was administered to the Members respectively.

The two Houses then sent a joint committee, to wait on the President, and inform him, that they were ready to receive such communications as he might have to lay before them. The President returned in answer, that he would meet both houses in the Senate Chamber, to morrow at 12 o'clock.

A Committee of Elections was appointed, and another to report on the subject of rules and regulations. A vote passed the House, that three newspapers should be supplied to each Member, at his lodgings, and then adjourned till ten o'clock to morrow.

We hear that Chaplains will be chosen to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, December 3.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, informed the House that the members of the Senate were waiting to receive the members of the House of Representatives, in the Senate chamber, in order to meet the President of the United States: Whereupon the members, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, repared to the

SENATE CHAMBER.

Exactly at twelve o'clock the President arrived, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney General, &c. and in the presence of a large number of citizens and foreigners, delivered to both Houses the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS *of the* SENATE, *and of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awaked my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality with which I have been honored by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But influenced by the belief, that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations; there was reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question, by the suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent nations—It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities, belonging to our situation.—Under these impressions, the proclamation, which will be laid before you was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges, of the United States.—These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of Commerce with France to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory; or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve or enforce this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient, to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependent on principles, already recognized, demand some further provisions.—

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate;—these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatsoever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.—In like manner, as several of the courts have *doubted*, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have *denied* their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by law, to have facts, ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties, to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of compleat defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents, which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals: and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.—Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia; who ought to possess a pride in being the depositary of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry, which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States" has organized them so as to produce their fullest effect; whether your own experience in the several states has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvment of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?

The connexion of the United States with Europe has become extremely interesting.—The occurrences, which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality, having no restriction but the essential interests and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation; it is doubtful, how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence, which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours of militia; or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruits. An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the Executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with clothing, and offensive measures against them prohibited, during the recess of Congress.—To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violences committed upon them.—But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes; and it is with Congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their most serious labours, to render tranquility with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest.—Next to a rigorous execution of justice on the violators of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment.—But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a fixed price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange.—Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit; but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only.—Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the Executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Commissioners, charged with the settlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limitted by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before Congress, have been placed on the books of the treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland.—This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at an interest of five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expences of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt; on none can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made, consistently with a due regard to the convenience of our Citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here I cannot forbear to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource so firm for the Government of the United States, as the affections of the People guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can contribute more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint, throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

THE several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country.—Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper or of candour; so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operations.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 3d, 1793.

The President having withdrawn, the members of the House of Representatives returned to their chamber, where the President's address was read by the Clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an answer.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary, communicating sundry papers and documents, mentioned in his address.

The Secretary of the Senate delivered a message, informing the House, that the Senate had chosen on their part, as Chaplain, the Right Reverend Doctor White.

On motion, the House proceeded to choose a Chaplain on their part, when it appeared that the Reverend Doctor Green was chosen.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the appointment of a committee to report on the unfinished business of the last House, which being agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the President's address.

It was moved, seconded and agreed, that the committee should recommend to the House that a respectful address should be presented to the President in answer to his speech to both Houses at the commencement of this session, containing assurances that the House of Representatives would take into their serious consideration, the important matters recommended to their attention.

The House adopted the resolution, and the following committee were appointed to draft the answer; Messrs. Madison, Sedgwick, Watts, Hartley, and Smith of Maryland.

The following motion, laid on the table

yesterday was called up: That a committee be appointed to report a bbill empowering the President to convene the legislature at any other place than that to which they may have adjourned.

Mr. Smith, S C. stated the dilemma the legislature would have been placed in, if the late malignant fever had continued its ravages beyond the period fixed for the meeting of the legislature. The present he considered the most proper time to take up this motion, as the House enjoyed complete leisure, and the minds of the members were fully impressed, by the recollection of the late calamity, with the necessity of such provision.

Mr. Giles doubted the constitutionality of giving the President the power comtemplated. He should not object to see the measure brought forward as an amendment to the constitution, when the question of amendment should occur in the course of the present session. He was opposed to taking up the motion.

Mr. Sedgwick was surprised that the constitutionality of the proposed measure should be doubted. He advocated its expediency

The question on taking up the resolutions was lost.

A communication was received from the War Department consisting of a copy of the instruction given to the commissioners for treating with the Indians North of the Ohio; the journal of those commissioners, and a list of the officers in the service of the United States.

Some objection was at first made to reading the two first communications, but was afterwards waved.

The instruction was then read. They premise, that it appears a great majority of the people of the United States are averse to the Indian war and wish for a peace with the savages if it can be obtained on just and honorable terms. They contemplate the treaty at Fort Harmar as valid and the sales made there as good. They propose offering the hostile Indians, if they should come to terms of accommodation, the guarantee of the United States against any impositions of her citizens. The commissioners were empowered to premise 50,000 dollars worth of goods and an annual present of 10,000 dollars if the hostile tribes should agree to terms. They were instructed to prevent if possible a confederacy of the Indians, to secure and explain the nature of our right of pre-emption to their lands, and to admit no British agents to the treaty as mediators; they might, however, attend the treaty as spectators, as the United States, wishing to deal fairly with the Indian tribes, and secure an honorable peace, did not care who witnessed the transaction.

Some objections were started to reading the journal with open galleries until the nature of it was known. After a short conversation upon the propriety of reading it privately a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

THURSDAY, December 5.

MESSRS. Ames, Foster and Niles appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

The journal of the commissioners for treating with the Indians was read. It is minute and lengthy. The definitive answer of the Indians contains their reasons for rejecting the proposals of the commissioners, drawn up in a masterly manner; it bears all the appearance of European logic, faintly clad in an Indian dress. All the documents relative to this business were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A message was received from the President communicating sundry papers relative to our European relations, and also the result of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the United States with the indivial States.

Mr. Madison reported the draft of an answer to the address of the President.

The remainder of this sitting was employed in beginning the reading of the papers received from the President, which are voluminous.

To the Public.

ALTHOUGH well constituted free governments only, can give and preserve to men the enjoyment of rational liberty, yet no government can liberate individuals from the impulse and donation of their passions. Hence it is that the excesses of these passions so frequently produced parties in all communities, and that personal motives, are so often found to be masked by patriotic professions.

While the people continue enlightened, and watchful, they may experience inconveniences from such parties; but most alarming are the mischiefs they cause, whenever they become seduced, infected, and inflamed, by foreign influence.

The history of mankind has, in all ages, declared, and proved, that foreign influence is the most subtle and fatal poison, that can be communicated to a nation; for numerous and melancholy are the instances of great, and powerful, and once happy states, who under its operation have either expired in violent convulsions, or been reduced to a deplorable state of debility and insignificance.

When at Philadelphia, in July last, we frequently heard that Mr. Genet the French minister, had, on a certain occasion said, "that he would appeal from the president to the people"—an appeal by a foreign minister from the president to the people, appeared to us to be a serious, and alarming measure:—That a foreign minister, finding it impossible to bend the government to his purposes, should turn from it with disdain, to the citizens at large, and before them impeach the wisdom or virtue of the administration, would be a proceeding unprecedented, and unpermitted in every well policed state; it would be a proceeding evidently and necessarily productive of parties, practices, and intrigues, highly detrimental to the peace and independence of the country; and in a variety of respects, offensive to the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, as well as humiliating and injurious to its constituted authorities.

We left that city well convinced that Mr. Genet had made such a declaration. On our return to New York, we found a report of that declaration had preceded us, and that it had made the same impression upon others, that it had made upon us: We were asked whether it was true? We answered that it was. To many, declaration so extraordinary did not appear probable, and our having asserted it to be true, was questioned. We were called upon in the public papers to admit, or deny, that we had made such an assertion. That call merited attention, and we thereupon made the following publication:

"For the Diary.

"Messrs. Printers,

"Certain late publications render it proper for us to authorise you to inform the public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French minister, said that he would appeal to the people from certain decisions of the president, we were asked on our return from that place, whether he had made such a declaration; we answered that he had;—and we also mentioned it to others, authorising them to say that we had so informed them.

"JOHN JAY,
"RUFUS KING."

New-York, August 21, 1793.

Of the time, place, occasions, and other circumstances relative to the transaction, we omitted to give any account; although we found it necessary for the reasons before mentioned, to avow our having mentioned that declaration as having really been made; yet we had no desire, or intention, to come forward as the prosecutors of the French minister, before the tribunal of the public.

In common with other free citizens of a sovereign and independent nation, we spoke our sentiments; but we were mindful, that to the government, and not to us, belonged the task of taking such measures relative to the minister, and his conduct, as the interest and honor of the nation might require:—Nor did we deem it necessary to detail & explain the evidence on which we rested our assertion; for while that assertion remained undenied, and uncontradicted, by the minister, such a step could neither be requisite nor proper—to anonymous writers, of the subject in the public papers, we paid no attention: nor shall we in future pay any.

On the singular letter written by the minister to the president, and the answer thro' the secretary of state, we restrain ourselves to this remark, that it only denies his having made such a declaration to the President; and that it leaves the question whether he had made it at all, entirely out of sight—It seems that this did not escape the discernment of the President; for he very justly observed, "that whether the declaration was made, to him, or others, was immaterial"—to whom the declaration was made, was a question foreign to the enquiry, the true, and only question being whether he had made such a declaration to any body—to this question the minister gave no answer, and thereby left the credit of our assertion not only unimpeached, but also strengthened by his silence, and by his endeavours to elude the force of it, by his letter to the President.

He now denies having made such a declaration: in what light this denial is to be viewed, will appear from the following statement of the evidence and circumstances relative to the transaction in question.

The President having given instructions to the governors of the several states relating to the fitting out armed vessels in our ports, by any belligerent powers. On Saturday the 6th of July last, the warden af the port of Philadelphia reported to governor Mifflin, that the brig little Sarah, since called the Petit Democrat (an English merchant vessel, mounting from two to four guns, taken off our coast, and carried into that port by the French frigate the Ambuscade) had materially augmented the military equipments; having then fourteen iron cannon, and six swivels mounted; and it being understood, that her crew was to consist of (including officers, men and boys) one hundred and twenty.

Governor Mifflin, in consequence of this information, sent Mr. Secretary Dallas to Mr. Genet, to endeavour to prevail upon him to enter into an arrangement for detaining the vessel in port, without the necessity of employing military force for that purpose.

Mr. Dallas reported to Governor Mifflin that Mr. Genet absolutely refused to do what had been requested of him; that he had been angry, and intemperate; that he had complained of ill treatment from the government; and had declared "that he would appeal from the President to the people;" and that he had also said, that he would not advise an attempt to take possession of the vessel, as it would be resisted.

The refusal was so peremptory that Governor Mifflin, in consequence of it, ordered out one hundred and twenty men for the purpose of taking possession of the vessel.

Mr. Dallas likewise communicated to Mr. Jefferson that Mr. Genet had said, "That he would appeal from the President to the people."

On Sunday the 7th of July, Mr. Jefferson went to Mr. Genet, to endeavor to prevail upon him to detain the Pettit Democrat till the President (who was then absent) should return and decide upon the case; but he refused to give a promise, saying only that she should not probably be ready to depart before the succeeding Wednesday, the day of the President's expected return.—This was considered by Mr. Jefferson as an intimation that she would remain.—The Pettit Democrat instead of remaining as Mr. Jefferson had expected, fell down to Chester previous to the Wednesday referred to; and shortly after sailed out of the Delaware.

For the truth and accuracy of this statement we refer to Mr. Secretary Hamilton and Mr. Secretary Knox from whom we derived the information, on which we relied, respecting the facts contained in it.

We forbear enlarging this publication by any strictures, or remarks on this minister's conduct; will only add, that we sincerely wish all the blessings of peace, liberty, and good government to his country; and that we shall always deprecate, and oppose the interference of foreign powers, or foreign agents in the politics and affairs of our own.

JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1793.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1793.

We the subscribers, certify that we did severally communicate to the above mentioned John Jay and Rufus King, the particulars contained in the foregoing statement. That such of them as are therein mentioned to have been reported to governor Mifflin, by Mr. Dallas, were communicated by the governor to each of us, as having been received by him from Mr. Dallas. That such of them as respect Mr. Jefferson, including the information to him from Mr. Dallas, of Mr. Genet's having said "that he would appeal from the President to the people," were communicated to us by Mr. Jefferson

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
H. KNOX

NEW YORK, December 3.

United States of America, 7th Nov. 1793, and 2d year of the French Republic

Citizen and Friend,

I SEND you a copy of a letter I wrote, not to Genet (whom I despise as much as he is despicable) but to the Minister of the French Republic, which I shall acknowledge in his person until a virtuous man comes to take the place which he dishonours, and to send him back to France, to undergo a punishment due to his crimes. I demand a passage of him to return to my own country to carry thither the written testimonies of Gen. Galbaud's innocence: there to denounce the attrociousness of the two devouring monsters of St. Domingo, and the attempts of the tyrannical negroes that persecutes in this continent, its unfortunate citizens whose misfortunes he inexorably insults, but let him tremble!—The reign of the Brissot is over—The axe is lifted over the heads of the guilty!

Adieu indefatigable citizen. May the most favourable circumstances re unite us in the bosom of our dear country, and see it triumph over its enemies—The virtuous Galbaud, preserves his friendship and esteem for you as well as for our friends Taungy and Breton and for all the true Republicans.

A. CONSCIENCE,
Aid-de-Camp to General Galbaud.

To the French and Americans.

I read with indignation in the papers of the 20th November, 1793, the invitation of Genet to Citizen Conscience, aid-de-camp of the republican Galbaud, governor general of St. Domingo, to come to New-York—first because he forgets to mention that the letter of said Conscience is dated from the United States: Secondly, because he puts this letter into English, when it only concerns a Frenchman, and interests all Frenchmen. Thirdly, because he gives room to believe in the most perfidious and culpable manner, that this young officer has resisted the solicitations of gen. Galbaud, to go over to the enemy, when the virtuous Galbaud himself has rejected with horror the proposals of the English, and has declared to them authentically, that he had sworn an implacable hatred to tyrants and despots, that he did not aspire but to the moment of presenting himself at the bar of the national assembly, there to unmask Polverel, Santhonax and Genet, those three disorganisers. Fourthly, because he speaks of invoking the indulgence of the executive council in favor of an officer, the friend and child of his country—who has never ceased to merit the protection of the republic: and who has sworn to be constantly attached to the republican Galbaud—a general commendable for his sacrifices and persecutions for the republic; annexed to this is a copy of a letter from Citizen Conscience, of which I have the original.

DUNY.

Duny, inhabitants of St. Domingo, French Citizens, to Mr. Clinton, Governor of the state of New-York.

SIR,

A French republican, a friend and ally of the generous Americans, I have partaken of the lively joy of the citizens of New-York, in the celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of their city. I have felt it my duty as a true Frenchman, to testify my sentiments of interest and affection to the inhabitants of this state, in the person of their Governor—But I have been prevented by the fear of inurny at your house: Genet, Minister of the French Republic, unworthy of that respectable title, by his scandalous and criminal association with Lasselle, Robquin, Dufay, Galineau de Cose, the mulattoes and the negroes, arrived from St. Domingo, stained with the blood of the whites whom they have massacred.—Clothed with our spoils, and enriched by their pillage—There is a sentiment of horror felt at the sight of these monsters by all the French, who like myself, have to lament a father, a mother, children, brothers, and friends! But I forbear to recite all their horrid crimes: I refer it to the tribunal of the French nation to punish them. Many of my fellow citizens have, with me, assisted, in their hearts at that civic feast; and the same motives have prevented them from presenting themselves to you. Accept, Sir, my sincere prayers for the preservation and prosperity of the good people of America.

DUNY.

December 4. There is, in fact, an arrival since our last, as then predicted: yesterday Captain Howard, in the ship James entered this port, in 49 days from London. Capt. Howard, however, does not bring any extraordinary news, though the last dates of the London papers brought by him, are of October 10. From these papers we have been enabled to form (later than any other accounts received) the following brief.

Abstract of European accounts.

New Lloyd's evening post, of September 30, Contains an account of a dispatch from lord Malgrove (copied from the London Gazette of Sept. 28) dated Toulon, Sept. 8, by which it appears, that that noble lord having the command of one of the advanced posts, which he was about evacuating, was attacked by a party of gen. Carteaux's army, about 5000, which drove back the Spaniards which had occupied it, with a small loss. That of two priests who went out to give absolution to the wounded, one was murdered, and the other is missing, the corps consisted of 400 Spaniards, and 150 British guards from Toulon; that a detachment of British guards marched out to cover their retreat, which they did with *all ease*, without the loss of a *single man*.

Accounts received at Paris, Sept. 22, of the action of the 30th, at Toulon, were different from the English account given; they state, that the reconnoitring van of 700 of Carteaux's army (which occupied the height of Abange and the Coitat) Mount commanded, advanced through the village of Ouillioules, one league from Toulon, where all was quiet, and passed on within half a league of Toulon without opposition, when suddenly a party of ambushed English took them by surprise while they were piling on their arms with fatigue, fired upon them without effect, but that they retired to obtain a more favorable position, for fear of being surrounded; that retreating through Ouilleuiles, they were fired on from the windows, 3 killed and 50 wounded; that they halted without the town, received 1600 reinforcements from Carteaux's army, returned, attacked the English, who had posted themselves in the defiles, drove them before them, reduced the village to ashes, and killed 500 of their enemies, and wounded many—also, that the column of the army of Nice had beat the English at La Valetee, took four pieces of their cannon, and pursued them to the very walls of Toulon.

That the Austrians (say their own accounts) are masters of Lannoy and Waterloo, and had marched even to the plains of Lisle. That General Houchard was under arrest—but no mention is made wherefore.

The Brussels gazette extra has some details of *grand manœuvres* on the 20th September, by Generals Clairfait, Hohenloe, Hodiz, Letour, and Cobourg, (all *Princes, Counts*, &c.) and the mighty feats which they did, appear to have been, driving in a few reconnoitring parties of patriots—they lost 50, killed *several hundreds*, took 11 cannon, and several waggons—many more *would have been* killed, had they not retired into the formidable trenches near *Maubeuge*, which garrison is now completely blockaded; that the siege of Maubeuge is commenced,

under Gen. Count *Colloredo*—the General commanding the garrison is *Fourville*. That the Auſtrians loſt upwards of 500 men, however, on croſſing the Sambre, on the 29th; that ſeveral engagements by attack of the patriots, took place on the 26th and 27th; that recruits frequently arrive at Bruſſels, from Germany, &c. for the allied armies.

That there had been reports in London of diſturbances and maſſacrees at Paris, but theſe proved lies of the day.

That in the battle of the 13th (ſays the Elinkoven accounts) the Duke of Brunſwick killed 18,000, and took 3,000! and 27 cannon! near Perinaſen, and penerated to Birch. Various *hearſay* accounts, all of them different, have been publiſhed of this action, but nothing *official* has yet appeared among us; it looks, therefore, ſuſpicious: That the Pruſſian head quarters are at *Berwilder*, near Landau. That there ſeemed to be no *plan* of the combined armies, under the Duke of York; there was no junction yet formed, and they lay in a line from Menin to Courtray. That they do not ſeem to with a winter campaign, but that the preſent enthuſiaſm of the French, it was thought, would drive them to it.

That it was reported at London, that *Maubeuge* had ſurrendered. that admiral Lord Howe had attempted to go out of the Britiſh channel with his fleet, but contrary winds had prevented. That 12 000 Engliſh ſoldiers were to be ſent to the Weſt-Indies, to take poſſeſſion of the French iſlands, &c.

Right Hon. (Lord, Earl, Baron, &c.) Henry Digby, died Sept. 26, in Dorſetſhire, England.

Gen. Kalkreuth is alſo dead, of a dyſentery, at Permaſen.

All theſe accounts notwithſtandidg, the politician remains in the dark—vague and ſuſpicious details do not ſatisfy.

RICHMOND, December 16.

On Friday laſt, both Houſes of the Legiſlature of this commonwealth, adourned to the 31ſt day of March next—During the ſeſſion they paſſed eighty eight ACTS—A liſt of which follows:

1. AN act to appoint Commiſſioners to examine Slate River, and report to the next General Aſſembly.
2. To eſtabliſh a town at the Hot Springs, in the county of Bath.
3. Giving further time to the owners of lots in the town of Lynchburg, to build thereon.
4. For the relief of the emigrants from St Domingo.
5. To authoriſe the Regiſter of the Land Office to deliver the original title papers, reſpecting lands in the ſtate of Kentucky.
6. Concerning Alexander M'Farland.
7. To amend the act intituled, "An act concerning the Nottoway tribe of Indians."
8. Directing duplicates of certificates, and a warrant to be ſued to certain perſons.
9. To increaſe the ſalaries of the Inſpectors at Amherſt Warehouſes.
10. For altering the time of holding courts in certain counties.
11. To increaſe the ſalaries of the Inſpectors at Horſeley's Warehouſe, in the county of Buckingham.
12. To eſtabliſh an Inſpection of Tobacco in the county of Halifax.
13. To amend the act intituled "An act to amend the act intituled An act for clearing Roanoke River.
14. Directing the Regiſter of the Land-Office to iſſue warrants to certain perſons.
15. Directing the payment of a ſum of money to Thomas Newton, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.
16. To remit the damages on a judgment obtained againſt Benjamin Branch, deceaſed,
17. To amend in part, an act for increaſing the reward for killing wolves in certain counties
18. To revive and amend an act intituled "An act to empower the court of the county of Rockingham, to levy a ſum of money for the purpoſes therein mentioned.
19. To fix and provide for the payment of the ſalaries of the Inſpectors at Shocko Warehouſe.
20. Giving further time to the James River Company, to complete the navigation thereof
21. For inveſting in William Hepburn and John Dundas part of the Tobacco Warehouſes in the town of Alexandria
22. For eſtabliſhing ſeveral new Ferries.
23. To repeal in part an act concerning the Patowmack Company.
24. To pay William Nice a ſum of money for the purpoſes therein mentioned.
25. To diſcontinue the Inſpection of Tobacco at Falmouth Warehouſe.
26. Directing the Regiſter of the Land Office to iſſue a land warrant to William Smith
27. To eſtabliſh ſeveral new Ferries.
28. To eſtabliſh a town on the lands of William Cannon, in the county of Buckingham.
29. For paying the balance of ſalaries to the Inſpectors at Rocky-Ridge Warehouſe.
30. Concerning the taxes for the year 1792.
31. For replacing Andrew Green on the liſt of penſioners.
32. For erecting a Market-houſe in the town of Martinſburg, and county of Berkeley.
33. To eſtabliſh an Inſpection of Tobacco on the land of William Cannon, in the county of Buckingham.
34. Directing the Auditor of Public Accounts to iſſue certificates to certain perſons.

(The remainder in our next.)

The following intelligence is received by the brig Commerce Capt. Small, arrived at Charleſton on the 13th ult. from Rotterdam, after a ſhort paſſage.

"That Mr. Pinckney, the American Ambaſſador, had made the following requiſition to the Britiſh court, which, it was ſaid, had been agreed to: that the weſtern poſts ſhould be delivered up to the United States: that the Britiſh ſhall not ſupply the Indians, who are hoſtile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition—that American ſeamen ſhall not be ſubject to impreſs into the Britiſh ſervice; and that American veſſels on the high ſeas ſhall not be moleſted by Britiſh cruizers. It was further reported, that an embaſſy had been appointed by the Britiſh court, to be ſent to America for the purpoſe of adjuſting with congreſs, ſome points relative to a commercial treaty.

On Thurſday night laſt, departed this life, at the Contention, the ſeat of Mr JAMES PLEASANTS, ſen. in Goochland, (after a long and tedious illneſs, of many months continuance, which ſhe bore with Chriſtian fortitude) in the bloom of life, Mrs. SUSANNA R. STORRS, the amiable conſort of Mr. *Gervas Storrs*. of this county, much regretted by her numerous friends and relations.

"*Beſide the couch* DEATH *took his patient ſtand,*
"*And menac'd oft, and oft withheld the blow!*"

VENDUE SALES.

WILL BE SOLD,
TO MORROW, at XII o'CLOCK,
At the VENDUE-OFFICE, in this City,
FOR CASH,
TEN HOGSHEADS of
FRENCH BRANDY.
M. VANDEWALL, V. M.
Richmond December 15, 1793.

LOST,

SUPPOSED to have been left by the Drayman at the wrong place, a caſk of EARTHEN WARE, marked I. C. in a diamond, No. 9.

Whoever will be kind enough to give information where it is left, ſo that it may be got again, ſhall be thankfully rewarded by applying to Meſſrs. Nimmo & M'Murdo, merchants in town, or to John Hague & Co. at Rockett's. (2‖)
Richmond, December 13, 1793.

FOR SALE,

The elegant high bred HORSE

NIMROD;

Full ſixteen hands high, three years old laſt ſpring. Apply at Mr. Bowler's, to
R. C. PLEASANTS.
December 16, 1793

WERCY & SOYER,
TAILORS,

Main ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Galt's Tavern,
Lately from St. Domingo.

TAKE the liberty to inform the public, that they will take in work for Ladies and Gentlemen, on the moſt reaſonable terms. They flatter themſelves that thoſe who favor them with their cuſtom, will have every reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied.
December 16, 1793. (1‖)

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in Hanover County, on the 14th inſt, a negro man named DICK, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 8 or nine inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion and generally wears his whiſkers; has a ſcar on his left arm, between his wriſt and fingers, of about an inch and a half long, has alſo another ſcar on his breaſt, about 2 inches long, a piece out of his right ear, reſembling a ſwallowfolk or half moon, lately done, and has ſince worn a handkerchief about his head; had on when he eloped a negro cotton jacket and breeches of a purple colour, a blue Virginia cloth coat and waiſtcoat. I expect he will endavor to paſs for a free man, and may probably have a paſs. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any jail, ſo that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward.

GIDEON RAGLAND.
Hanover, December 16, 1793. (1‖)

EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN whoſe moral character and profeſſional abilities can bear the ſtricteſt enquiry, wiſhes to eſtabliſh a CLASSICAL SCHOOL in Richmond—He will have no objections to confine himſelf to a ſmall number, if the terms are made agreeable.——Thoſe Gentlemen who are willing to encourage ſuch an undertaking, will pleaſe to leave their names with the Printers, and they will be perſonally waited upon and made acquainted with the terms.
Richmond, December 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

(The 10th day of January next, on the Premiſes)

PURSUANT to a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, lying and being in the county of Hanover, known by the name of CEDAR CREEK PLANTATION, together with the following Negro Slaves, to wit; Iſaac, Jacob, Abraham, Daniel, and Pat; and the increaſe of the ſaid female, being the property compriſed in a certain indenture of mortgage, between John Shelton of the one part, and Thomas Proſſer of the other part, and by the ſaid Proſſer aſſigned to David Shelton, Wm. Shelton and Sam. Shelton, ex'ors of Joſeph Shelton, dec. the equity and right to redeem which, being foreclоſed by a decree of the ſaid Court, pronounced the firſt day of June laſt, and a ſale thereof directed to be made by us, or any two of us.

GEORGE DABNEY,
CHARLES DABNEY,
THOMAS PRICE,
THOMAS TINSLEY, } Com'rs.
December 12, 1793. (m—3)

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLE to the laſt will and teſtament of *George Kleinhoff*, deceaſed, on MONDAY the 23d inſtant (December) if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the plantation where the deceaſed reſided, near Falling-Creek Church, all his PERSONAL ESTATE, conſiſting of THIRTY-TWO LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES (men, women, boys, and girls) together with the ſtock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, with PLANTATION UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROPS of CORN and FODDER, for ſpecie.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

Arthur Graves.
John Jocelyn Kleinhoff, } Ex'ors.

WANTED,

A ſmall well ſettled and timbered plantation, of about 3 to 400 acres good land, for which a liberal price will be given, by
JOHN JOCELYN KLEINHOFF.
Cheſterfield, December 16, 1793. (2)

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the commons of Hanover-town, on Saturday the 30th ult. a BAY MARE, about four feet ten or eleven inches high, eight or nine years old, trots and gallops, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſcar over the left eye, and a ſmall lump, ſomething like a wen, on the lower part of her belly; no other mark that is remembered.

I will give FOUR DOLLARS reward, for delivering ſaid Mare to me at this place.
Hanover-town, December 1793.
(3‡) AUG. BAGNERS.

Hez. L. Wight, & Co.

Have for ſale at their ſtore at ROCKETT'S,

Antigua Rum,
New-England do.
Brown Sugars,
Molaſſes,
Country made Hats,
Sole Leather,
Maſſachuſetts Prime Beef in barrels.

Rockett's, December 10, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday the 20th of December next, to the higheſt bidder, at the town of Warren, in the county of Albemarle,

Forty likely Virginia born

SLAVES.

Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond, with aproved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.
November 9th, 1793.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Friday the 15th of this inſtant, two elegant HORSES, in very low order; a large young ſorrel, and a bay;—the bay, ten of eleven years old, and much marked with ſaddle ſpots, and has a ſmall blaze down his forehead.——Whoever will bring ſaid horſes to me in this city, ſhall have Four Dollars reward. J. DARNEILLE.
Richmond, Nov. 23, 1793.

Poſitively the laſt Night.

MRS. WEST,

With the greateſt reſpect informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond Manchester, &c. her BENEFIT is fixed for

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, the 16th of DECEMBER, 1793,

When will be preſented, a celebrated COMEDY (never performed here) called The

JEALOUS WIFE.

A Song—The Contented Shepherd,
By Mr. CLIFFORD.
A SONG, by Mr. Henderſon.

To which will be added, the GRAND SERIOUS PANTOMIME (under the immediate direction of Mr. *M. Sully*) of

The Death of Captain Cook,

In the Iſland of O WY-HEE, in the Pacific Ocean,

With the original Muſic, Marches, Dances, Decorations, &c. &c.

Captain Cook (of the Reſolution) } Mr. Bignall,
His Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. I. Bignall,
His Midſhipman, Mr. Henderſon,
His Sailors, Meſſ. Hallam, Greenwood, &c.
His ſoldiers, ſupernumeraries.

INDIANS.

Tereoboo (King of O-Wy-Hee) } Mr. Hamilton,
Perea (the favorite lover of Emai) } Mr. Chambers,
Warriors, Meſſrs. Murry, Riffets, and ſupernumeraries,
And Koah (the revengeful lover of Emai) } Mr. M. Sully,
Emai (the King's daughter) Miſs Sully,
Female Iſlanders, Mrs Edgar, Mrs Chambers, Mrs. Marriot, Mrs. Henderſon, Mrs Kedey, Mrs. Murry, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. J. Kenna, Miſs J. Sully.

In act firſt, the Method of Courtſhip and Marriage Ceremony

In the Iſland of O-WY-HEE.

Manners of a ſingle Combat with *Battle-axes*.

In act ſecond, the arrival of

Capt. COOK in the ſhip Reſolution,

His reception by the *King* and *Warriors* of *O WY-HEE*.

A WAR DANCE by the Natives.

Their Preparation for WAR, and Manners of Sacrifice,

With an exact repreſentation of the death of

Capt. Cook, by the Warriors.

ACT THIRD,

The Funeral Ceremonies made uſe of at O-Wy-Hee,

With a Proceſſion of the Natives and Engliſh to the

MONUMENT of Captain COOK,

With Military Honors.

The whole to conclude with an awful Repreſentation of

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.

☞ Tickets to be had at the uſual places.

FOR SALE ON CREDIT,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in the county of Eſſex, called BATHURST; containing by eſtimation 700 acres—lying on the waters of Piſcataway, about 2 miles below Tappahannock, and one mile from the river Rappahannock. The land is level and not inferior in quality to any on the ſame river—improved with a commodious dwelling-houſe, containing four rooms below, and four rooms above ſtairs, with kitchen, laundry, dairy, meat-houſe, ſtable, &c. handſomely diſpoſed relative to the dwelling-houſe, and at convenient diſtance therefrom.—A large barn nearly central to the plantation; with a comfortable houſe for an overſeer, and quarters for negroes convenient thereto—a granery ſituated directly on the bank of the Piſcataway, where there is a ſufficient depth of water to admit a veſſel of 2000 buſhels to approach and receive her load within 15 or 20 feet of the door of the ſaid granery—at the diſtance of a few yards from which, on the hill ſtands a houſe which was built and uſed for a retail ſtore-houſe, for which, or the purpoſes of the farmer, it may be equally adapted. There may be about 30 acres of this land ſuſceptible of the higheſt improvement as meadow, on branches which acting as natural drains to a large body of flat land, are to be eſteemed uſeful—There are alſo about 100 acres of marſh land adjoining, a conſiderable portion of which it is thought might at a very ſmall expenſe, be ſo reclaimed as to produce fine corn—in its preſent ſtate it affords quantities of hay of various qualities, the beſt of which if cut and prepared in a proper manner, would be little inferior to timothy.—I ſhall add no further deſcription, preſuming that no one would become the purchaſer without a previous view of the premiſes—and, perſuaded as I am, that ſhould any one take this trouble, the fertility of its ſoil, healthfulneſs of its ſituation, and though low ground, the beauties of its proſpects, and various other natural advantages, which it poſſeſſes in an eminent degree, will equal his moſt ſanguine expectations. For terms apply to

GEO. W. SMITH.
Bathurſt, in Eſſex county, 15th December, 1793.

An APOLOGY *for* OLD BACHELORS; Or, *an Impudent Laugh at Matrimony.*

BY PETER PINDAR.

THAT I have often been in love, deep love,
A hundred doleful ditties plainly prove.
By marriage never have I been disjointed;
For matrimony deals prodigious blows;
And yet for this fame stormy state, God knows,
I've groan'd—and, thank my stars, been disappointed.

With Love's dear passion will I never war,
Let ev'ry man forever be in love,
Even if he beats, in age, old *Par*,
'Tis for his chilly veins a good warm glove,
It bids the blood with brisker motions start,
Thawing TIME's icicles around his heart.

Wedlock's a saucy, sad, familiar state,
Where folks are very apt to scold and hate;
Love keeps a *modest* distance, is divine,
Obliging, and says ev'ry thing that's fine.

Love writes sweet sonnets, deals in tender matter;
Marriage, in epigram so keen, and satire.
Love seeketh always to oblige the fair;
Full of kind wishes, and exalted hope:
Marriage desires to see her in the air,
Suspended, at the bottom of a ROPE!

Love wishes, in the vale or on the down,
To give his dear, dear idol, a green gown;
Marriage, the brute, so snappish and ill-bred,
Can kick his sighing turtle out of bed;
Turns bluffly from the charms that taste adores,
Then pulls his night cap o'er his eyes, and *snores*.

Wedlock at first, indeed, is vastly pleasant;
A very showy bird, a fine cock pheasant;
By time it changeth to a different fowl;
Sometimes a cuckow, oftner a horn owl.

Wedlock's a lock, however large and thick,
Which ev'ry rascal has a key to pick.

O Love! for Heaven's sake never leave my heart;
No! thou and I will never, never part—
Go, WEDLOCK, to the men of leaden brains,
Who hate variety, and sigh for chains.

WROTE IN A VIOLENT STORM AT SEA, BY MRS. MARRIOTT.

MY cheek is blanch'd with deadly fear,
To hear the ocean's dreadful roar;
No beamy hope doth now appear—
At distance from each friendly shore.

Thou God of Waters, still the wave,
Still thou the frantic, rending blast;
What barque can such rude tempests brave,
If long, sweet pow'r, if long they last.

O! bid the angry storm to cease,
Bid thou the swelling Sea be still—
Speak but the word—the word of peace,
And all, all will obey thy will.

O snatch me trembling from pale fear,
And with thy smiles my bosom cheer.

A RECEIPT *for making a* BAD HUSBAND *a* GOOD ONE.

TAKE of the plants, sincerity, cheerfulness, and modesty, each one pound; of the mother of carefulness, two hands full, infuse them into a large portion of personal decency, mixed with the flowers of complaisance; drain the essence from all impurities, and add of the oil of condescention, *quantum sufficit*. This has been found a never failing nostrum, and may be safely given in large doses, morning, noon, and night.

N. B. The inventor of this nostrum has ranged the whole kingdom of Botany, and exhausted the resources of chemistry, to discover a preparation that would make A BAD WIFE A GOOD ONE; he is sorry to say his researches have been ineffectual; he can, therefore, as a prescribing physician, only give the Ladies his advice, which is to keep GOOD while they are so.

On Thursday the 19th of next month, on the plantation of BURWELL BASSETT, deceased, in Blackwell's Neck, in Hanover county, WILL BE SOLD, by public sale, to the highest bidder,

THIRTY

Virginia-born SLAVES.

A credit of six months will be allowed on sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, and interest thereon from the day of sale if punctual payment be not made.——At the same time will be sold, about 900 acres of excellent WOOD LAND, part of the said plantation, abounding in the best timber.—One third of the purchase-money for the land will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the principal and interest their from the day of sale. The subscriber will also sell 4 or 500 barrels of CORN on six months credit.

BURWELL BASSETT, Ex'or of Burwell Bassett, deceased.

November 26, 1793. (3)

THE Subscriber having in his possession the BOOKS and PAPERS belonging to WILLIAM HART & CO's store, at this place, has removed with them to a room in Mr. William Ball's Brick Building, and being authorised to collect the debts due to the said store, he earnestly requests all those indebted thereto, to call and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. 1st F.

JOSEPH CREWS.

Manchester, December 11, 1793.

AT NORFOLK.

FOR LONDON,

(To sail the 25th current)

THE SHIP

BOWMAN,

Aaron Jeffery, *Master*;

WILL receive from 100 to 200 hhds, of Tobacco on liberty of consignment. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Alexander Leckie, jun. Norfolk, Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, Petersburg, or to JAMES BROWN.

Richmond December 7, 1793.

At Norfolk, for Liverpool,

The new American ship

ST. TAMANY,

Bathurst Daingerfield, *Master*;

BURTHEN about 450 hogsheads tobacco; to sail by the 15th of December. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. *Robert Johnston*, Hanover Town, Mr. *Robert Gamble*, Richmond, Messrs. *Campbell & Wheeler*, Petersburg, the Master on board, or

FONTAINE MAURY.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 17, 1793.

MOODY AND PRICE,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, That they have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR,
COFFEE,
RUM,
MOLASSES,
SALT, loose and in Sacks,
GIN, in cases,
CANDLES,
CHOCOLATE, *&c. &c.*

Which they will dispose of at their store at Rockett's, on moderate terms; and will take in exchange every species of Produce, at its highest price.

They have also on hand, a quantity of best SWEDISH IRON, NAIL RODS, and CASTINGS; and as their object is to keep a general assortment of IRON of all kinds, those who wish to purchase, will find it their interest to apply as above.

Rockett's, November 13, 1793.

M'Credie & M'Millan,

Have received, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH or PRODUCE.

They have likewise on hand,
SUGARS,
COFFEE,
BAR IRON,
LIVERPOOL SALT,
NORTHWARD RUM,
TEAS, &c. &c.

Robert Macartney,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, That he is now opening, at his store opposite the Post-Office, and next door to Messrs. William & George Richardson, Goldsmiths and Jewellers;

A NEAT ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season;

Which he is determined to dispose of on very moderate terms, for Cash or any kind of Country Produce.

He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kind encouragement to him since his commencement in business, when under the firm of MACARTNEY & ARGYLE; and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors by his endeavours to please.

Richmond, October 29, 1793.

Ast, Bingham, and Company,

Sell, at their STORE on the Main-Street, opposite Col. *Gamble's*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

HOSIERY, SADDLERY, EARTHENWARE, *&c.*

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

As they have their Goods direct from the different Manufactories of Europe, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to sell on very moderate terms.

☞ They have a similar Assortment at their Stores in *Petersburg* and *Norfolk*.

Richmond, Sept. 12, 1793.

Thomas Rutherfoord,

Has just received by the ADVENTURE, from *Liverpool*, a cargo of

SALT,

WHICH he will sell on moderate terms and will allow the most liberal price for good Tobacco, in payment, or in count of debts, as it is immediately wanted for said vessel.

He has still on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

To the amount of about One Thousand Pounds Sterling cost, consisting principally of the most saleable articles, which, as he is very desirous of closing sales by Christmas, he will dispose of on very favorable terms

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1793.

WILLIAM AND GEORGE RICHARDSON,

Goldsmiths and *Jewellers*,

RICHMOND,

WITH gratitude acknowledge the many favors they have received from their Countrymen and others in the line of their business, and beg leave to inform them, that they have now on hand a great variety of ELEGANT WROUGHT GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED WARE

——AMONG WHICH ARE,——

IN GOLD.

Elegant bracelets,
Lockets,
Neck Clasps,
Plain and set Buttons,
Plain and stone Rings,
Breast Pins and Broaches,
Bracelet Buckles,
Ear Rings,
Stock Buckles,
Seals,
Silver Table Spoons,
Tea, Desart & Salt Spoons,
Soup and Punch Ladles,
Sugar Dishes and Tongs,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Pencil Cases,
Launcet do.
Scissars in do.

Silver & plated Castors,
Coffee Pots,
Tea Pots,
Cream Pots,
Tea Urns,
Tea Caddies & Cannisters,
Large Candlesticks,
Bracket and chamber do.
Snuffers and Stands,
Goblets,
Tumblers & Beakers,
Butter Boats,
Dish Stands,
Salts, a great variety,
Waiters,
Cream Buckets,
Bottle Sliders,
Fish and Pudding Knives,
Ink Stands, &c. &c.

They are selling the above articles on the most reasonable terms, and continue as usual to manufacture every article in their way. MOURNING RINGS and LOCKETS, with all kinds of Enamelling and Hair Devices, executed in the most elegant manner; and the highest prices given for old *Gold* and *Silver*. t. f.

On Monday the 6th of January next,

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE PREMISES,

A VALUABLE MILL,

ON Appamattox River, in Prince Edward county, together with fifty acres of land, whereon there is a Dwelling house twenty-eight feet by eighteen, and an excellent frame for a store or granary, of the same size, situate convenient to the mill, and immediately on a very public road, esteemed one of the best in the county, from thence to Carterfville on James River, distant about thirty miles. The Mill is fifty-four feet by twenty, with three floors, calculated for manufacturing, but at present out of repair, and only used as a toll mill. Farther particulars will be omitted, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property before the sale, and acquaint themselves with a number of the advantages of its situation, not here enumerated.

The property abovementioned will be sold for one half cash on the day of sale, when possession will be given and the balance at twelve months from that date, securing payment of the same by a mortgage on the said property, or any other security which may be deemed by the subscribers equally good.

BRETT RANDOLPH, jun.
RYLAND LANDOLPH.

NOTICE,

AFTER this date no tobacco will be shipped from this warehouse without the notes are delivered with the list, and the taxes paid prior to issuing the manifest.

WILLIAM SMITH } Inspectors.
BERD. FOWLER, }

Trent's Warehouse, Dec. 7, 1793. (3)

JAMES ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, below the Capitol, carried on by him, will be given up to his son JAMES ANDERSON, on the 1st day of January next—who then will be furnished with the best of materials, and good workmen, some of which, I will venture to say, equal to any on the continent.

Richmond, December 7, 1793. tf

THOMPSON's

WINE,

IS for sale at Messrs. *Montgomery & Henry's*, in Richmond; Messrs. *White, Wastle & Co.* Norfolk; Messrs. *Carter & Boyd*, Beverly's, in Rappahannock; and at *Robert Hamilton & Co's*, in Alexandria; and there warranted of the first quality.

Richmond, December 6, 1793.

Just Imported, by

JOHN AND THOMAS GILLIAT,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

FALL GOODS,

Which they will dispose of both by wholesale and retail.——All kinds of Produce, as well as Public Securities, will be received in payment, at the highest cash value.—A very liberal discount will be made for prompt payment.

☞ The Copartnership of JOHN and THOMAS GILLIAT, will be dissolved on the 1st of January next, at which time the business that has been carried on under that firm, both in London, and in Richmond, will be then discontinued.—All those who have unsettled accounts with the above Copartners, will see the propriety of coming immediately forward, in order to obtain their adjustment; those who are debtors, are requested to make payment as speedily as possible, or to ascertain their respective balances by bond or note, when, every indulgence that is consistent with the present situation of the parties, will be granted them.—Such as have been long in arrear, must be sensible of the necessity now, of their making full provision to discharge their respective balances, as also to enable them to make immediate payment, as the indulgence that has been already granted, and is so liberally extended to them, is now become impossible to be further continued; therefore to prevent any painful alternatives (which will inevitably be the immediate consequences of a non-compliance) it is trusted such as have been long delinquent, will not be found backward in discharging their accounts, on or before the expiration of the above time.

Richmond, November 4, 1793.

Two Hundred Dollars

REWARD,

OFFERED for apprehending and securing, in any jail in this commonwealth, so that he may be brought to justice, a certain person by the name of JAMES DOWNING, who absconded from Lindsay's Mills, near Port Royal, on Rappahannock River, on Friday the 29th ultimo, where he acted in the capacity of a Miller for some time, and robbed the subscriber's desk, on the evening of his departure, of a considerable sum of money, a dan elegant gilt stop watch, which runs on a diamond, and has hour, minute, and second hands, the maker's name "Wilson Kendal."—He is also suspected of having a gold watch, with a gold seal cypher'd W. G. the maker's name unknown. He has said that he was a native of Downing's Town, Pennsylvania; is well informed, and writes a good hand; well made, walks erect, five feet eight or nine inches high, and about twenty eight years of age; his left eye is blemished, which makes him perhaps look cross-eyed; lost his upper fore teeth, light hair, thin and pale faced. He carried with him a variety of good cloaths, chiefly new, amongst which were two new superfine broadcloth coats, one a light mixed grey, with flowered plated buttons, the other a dark mixture, with twist buttons; a new drab great coat, with a large cape, lined with green baize; two pair of breeches of bottle green and buff cassimer; buff and swansdown vests; a pair of corduroy overalls, with metal buttons, which buttoned at the legs, new boots and spurs, and his shirts were chiefly ruffled.

He also rode away from here a forrel horse, upwards of four feet ten inches high, with a black spot on the left buttock, his fore foot turns out very much, a small white spot on each side of the girt, and a small blaze down his face; the saddle almost new, with plated stirrups, and small oval bosses, with letters cypher'd thereon, J. F. and on the front piece of the bridle a large piece of silver, with J. D. cypher'd thereon, and on the cheek thereof J. D (formerly J. F.) cypher'd; with martingale and collar, and the collar had large round buckles and tipps on the one side, and a star on the other. It is supposed that he intends for Kentucky, or some of the southern states, as he said he had been in both places, but it is more than probable that he is gone to the southward. The above reward will be paid on application to GILBERT ROBERTSON, Norfolk; WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Fredericksburg, or the subscriber, Port-Royal.

JOHN MATHESON.

Virginia, December 2d, 1793.

BLANK BONDS,

For sale at this Office.